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(Page 94-95 - Table 4, column 3, row 1, line 3):

Table 4

Sample No.	Concentration Biotin-labeled $\lambda$ DNA	Concentration Fluorescein-labeled anti-biotin antibody	Concentration unlabeled $\lambda$ DNA
1	0 $\mu$ g/ml	21 $\mu$ g/ml	10 $\mu$ g/ml
2	2.5 $\mu$ g/ml	21 $\mu$ g/ml	7.5 $\mu$ g/ml
3	5 $\mu$ g/ml	21 $\mu$ g/ml	5 $\mu$ g/ml
4	10 $\mu$ g/ml	21 $\mu$ g/ml	0 $\mu$ g/ml

IN THE CLAIMS:

Amend the claims as follows:

1. (Amended) A method for separating a complex substance of a "specific molecule" in a sample and a "substance capable of changing dielectrophoretic properties of the specific molecule" which binds to the "specific molecule" from molecules other than the "specific molecule" in the sample, comprising forming the complex substance of the "specific molecule" and the "substance capable of changing dielectrophoretic properties of the specific molecule", and applying the resulting reaction mixture containing the complex substance to dielectrophoresis using a nonuniform electric field, and separating the complex substance from molecules other than the "specific molecule".

2. (Amended) A method for determining an amount of a component in a sample, comprising

forming a complex substance of a "specific molecule" in a sample and a "substance capable of changing dielectrophoretic properties of the specific molecule" which binds to the "specific molecule",

applying the resulting reaction mixture containing the complex substance to dielectrophoresis using a nonuniform electric field,

separating the complex substance from molecules other than the "specific molecule",

measuring the "specific molecule" in the separated complex substance or a molecule other than the "specific molecule" in the sample, and

determining an amount of the component in the sample on the basis of the measurement result.

3/8  
B/9A  
B/9C

4. (Amended) A method for separating a complex substance of a "specific molecule" in a sample, a "substance binding to the specific molecule" and a "substance capable of changing dielectrophoretic properties of the specific molecule" which binds to the "specific molecule" from the "substance binding to the specific molecule" which is not involved in forming the complex substance, comprising

contacting the sample containing the "specific molecule" with the "substance binding to the specific molecule", and the "substance capable of

changing dielectrophoretic properties of the specific molecule" to form the complex substance, and

applying the resulting reaction mixture containing the complex substance to dielectrophoresis using a nonuniform electric field, and

separating the complex substance from the "substance binding to the specific molecule" which is not involved in forming the complex substance.

5. (Amended) A method for detecting a "specific molecule" in a sample, comprising

contacting a sample containing a "specific molecule" with a "substance binding to the specific molecule", and a "substance capable of changing dielectrophoretic properties of the specific molecule" which binds to the "specific molecule" to form a complex substance of the "specific molecule", the "substance binding to the specific molecule", and the "substance capable of changing dielectrophoretic properties of the specific molecule",

applying the resulting reaction mixture containing the complex substance to dielectrophoresis using a nonuniform electric field,

separating the complex substance from the "substance binding to the specific molecule" which is not involved in forming the complex substance,

measuring the "substance binding to the specific molecule" in the separated complex substance ,and

detecting the presence or absence of the "specific molecule" in the sample on the basis of the measurement result.

6. (Amended) A method for determining an amount of a component in a sample, comprising

contacting a sample containing a "specific molecule" with a "substance binding to the specific molecule" and a "substance capable of changing dielectrophoretic properties of the specific molecule" which binds to the "specific molecule" to form a complex substance of the "specific molecule" and the "substance capable of changing dielectrophoretic properties of the specific molecule",

applying the resulting reaction mixture containing the complex substance to dielectrophoresis using a nonuniform electric field,

separating the complex substance from the "substance binding to the specific molecule" which is not involved in forming the complex substance,

measuring the "specific molecule" or the "substance binding to the specific molecule" in the separated complex substance or the "substance binding to the specific molecule" which is not involved in forming the complex substance, and

determining an amount of the component in the sample on the basis of the measurement result.

7. (Amended) A method for determining an amount of a component in a sample, comprising

contacting a sample containing a "specific molecule" with a "specific molecule labeled by a labeling substance", and a "substance capable of changing dielectrophoretic properties of the specific molecule" which binds to the "specific molecule" to form a labeled complex substance of the "specific molecule labeled by the labeling substance" and the "substance capable of changing dielectrophoretic properties of the specific molecule",

applying the resulting reaction mixture containing the labeled complex substance to dielectrophoresis using a nonuniform electric field,

separating the labeled complex substance from the "specific molecule labeled by the labeling substance" which is not involved in forming the complex substance,

measuring the "specific molecule labeled by the labeling substance" in the separated labeled complex substance or the "specific molecule labeled by the labeling substance" which is not involved in forming the complex substance, and

determining an amount of the component in the sample on the basis of the measurement result.

15. (Amended) A method for detecting a molecule to be measured in a sample, which comprises

reacting a liquid sample, in which a "molecule to be measured" is dissolved, and a solution, in which a "substance specifically binding to the molecule to be measured" is dissolved, to obtain a solution in which a complex substance of the "molecule to be measured" and the "substance specifically binding to the molecule to be measured", and the "substance specifically binding to the molecule to be measured" which is not involved in the reaction are dissolved,

placing the solution under a nonuniform electric field having an electric field strength of 500 KV/m or higher, the field being formed by electrodes which have a structure capable of forming a horizontally and vertically ununiform electric field,

separating the complex substance from the "substance specifically binding to the molecule to be measured" which is not involved in the reaction,

measuring the "substance specifically binding to the molecule to be measured" in the complex substance, and

detecting the presence or absence of the "molecule to be measured" in the sample on the basis of the measurement result.